

KIM, Q.V.; ABDEYEV, M.A.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Pressure of zinc and cadmium vapor above their alloys. Trudy
Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh SSR 11:48-55 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Zinc-cadmium alloys—Metallurgy) (Vapor pressure)

PONOMAREV, V.D.; SADYKOV, Zh.

Crystallization of potassium and sodium aluminates from mixed solutions and the production of alkalies not containing aluminum oxide. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 17 no.38-49 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN KazSSR (for Ponomarev).
(Aluminum compounds)

TARABAYEV, Said Imambekovich; PONOMAREV, V.D., prof., doktor
tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; ZHUKOVA, N.D., red.; ALFEROVA,
P.F., tekhn. red.

[Hydrochloric acid methods in the metallurgy of lead and
zinc] Solianokislotnyi metod v metallurgii svintsa i tsinka.
Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN KazSSR, 1962. 194 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for
Ponomarev).
(Lead--Metallurgy) (Zinc--Metallurgy)

S/828/62/000/000/007/017
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Giganov, G.P., Ponomarev, V.D., Khan, O.A.

TITLE: On the conditions for the extraction and separation of tantalum and niobium and the formation of complexes

SOURCE: Razdeleniye blizkikh po svoystvam redkikh metallov.
Mezhvuz. konfer. po metodam razdel. blizkikh po svoyst.
red. metallov. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1962, 79-97

TEXT: As no previous work on this part of the subject has been published the authors present results of an investigation on the formation of complexes with HF, H₂SO₄, Ta and Nb and on the conditions for extraction of the separate metals. The experiments are carried out at 20°C in polyethylene vessels and the phase separation accomplished in a graduated polyethylene funnel. The duration of mixing is 10 minutes and the time of separation ~ 1 hour. The initial ratio of phases is 1:1. Methods of analysis are discussed in detail and the influence of various parameters on the extraction of Ta and Nb are examined. In particular the dependence of the distribution coefficient K_p and the specific electrical conductivity of the organic phase on Card 1/2

On the conditions for ...

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E039/E420

the concentration of HF, the concentration of the metals in solution and the concentration of tributylphosphate (TBP) is examined. It is determined that in the presence of 3M H₂SO₄ in an aqueous solution of HF the limiting concentration of Nb and/or Ta in undiluted TBP is 1 M or 133 g/litre of Nb₂O₅ and 225 g/litre of Ta₂O₅. Niobium is extracted from HF solution (with or without H₂SO₄) by TBP in the form of HNbF₆·3 TBP. From a saturated solution of Nb containing a solid phase Nb is transferred to the ether phase in the form of oxyfluoride complexes H₂NbO₅·3 TBP and HNbOF₄·3 TBP. At low concentrations of HF in aqueous solution Ta is extracted as HTaF₆·3 TBP and at high concentrations of HF and from solutions containing H₂SO₄ the Ta is transferred in the form H₂TaF₇·3 TBP. The optimum conditions for separation of Nb and Ta by extraction with TBP from HF-H₂SO₄ solutions are studied. If in the initial solution the ratio Ta₂O₅:Nb₂O₅ = 2 or more, the largest separation coefficient is obtained by extraction from a weak acid solution 1 M HF - 0.5 M H₂SO₄. When the ratio of Nb₂O₅:Ta₂O₅ = 2 or more in the initial solution, it is necessary to extract from a solution with excess acidity 6 M HF - 3 M H₂SO₄. There are 9 figures and 5 tables.

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RUBAN, N.N.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Determining the pressure of titanium tetrachloride vapors. Trudy
Inst. met. i obogashch. AN Kazakh. SSR 4:19-27 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Titanium chloride) (Vapor pressure)

NI, L.P.; PEREKHREST, G.L.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Solubility of sodium aluminosilicate in high modulus aluminate
solutions at 70, 90, 110, and 130°C. Trudy Inst. met. i
obogashch. AN Kazakh. SSR 4:34-37 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Sodium aluminosilicate) (Solubility)

MACHKASOV, Ye.I.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; SPIVAK, Yu.M.; SULEYMOV, E.N.

Enlarged unit for the chlorination of titanium bearing raw
materials in a fluidized bed. Trudy Inst. met. i obogashch.
AN Kazakh. SSR 4:51-61 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Titanium—Metallurgy) (Fluidization)

PONOMAREV, V.D.; NURMAGAMBETOV, Kh.N.; PUTILIN, Yu.M.

Alumina recovery from "Kiya-Shaltyrskiy" urtite rocks by hydro-
chemical methods. Trudy Inst. met. i obogashch. AN Kazakh. SSR
(MIRA 15:8)
4:62-73 '62.
(Alumina) (Leaching)

RUBAN, N.N.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Treatment of sericites for alumina by sulfuric acid methods.
Trudy Inst. met. i obogashch. AN Kazakh. SSR 4:74-81 '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Sericite) (Alumina)

RUBAN, N.M.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Vapor pressure of vanadium oxchloride at temperatures of
58 - 124°C. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR
5:34-40 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Vapor pressure) (Vanadium—Metallurgy)

S/817/62/005/000/005/012
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Putilin, Yu. M., Ponomarev, V. D., Milov, A. I., Dautova, L. I.

TITLE: Thermographical investigation of the $K_2TiF_6-NaCl-TiO_2$ system

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya. Trudy. v. 5, 1962, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 82 - 94

TEXT: Using Kurnakov's thermal method the authors investigated the phase diagram of the $K_2TiF_6-NaCl-TiO_2$ system near binary eutectics K_2TiF_6-NaCl and $K_2TiF_6-TiO_2$. Batches of these substances were mixed, remelted and heated in platinum crucibles or blocks placed in a pyrometrical apparatus. After thermographical inspection thermograms of 78 compositions were taken. On the basis of results obtained from thermographical, roentgenstructural and crystallographical analyses a phase diagram of the system and phase diagrams of the binary systems were plotted. A spatial diagram of the system in the investigated range is presented and described. Polythermic cross-sections of the system are given at a constant 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-% content of titanium dioxide. A fusibility diagram

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S/817/62/005/000/006/012
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Putilin, Yu. M., Galuzo, V. N., Ponomarev, V. D.

TITLE: Crystalloroptic investigation of the K_2TiF_6 -NaCl-TiO₂ system

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya. Trudy. v. 5, 1962, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 95 - 107

TEXT: The main purpose of the investigation was the study of solid synthetic alloys in the K_2TiF_6 -NaCl-TiO₂ system. Cooled melts of 63 compositions in the eutectic-adjacent zone of the K_2TiF_6 -NaCl binary system were investigated by a method in which samples of 55 alloys were classified by compositions with a constant ratio of potassium fluorotitanate to sodium chloride. The crystallo-optic analysis included the study of titanium dioxide solubility in K_2TiF_6 -NaCl melts; the study of phase composition of cooled specimens of the K_2TiF_6 -NaCl-TiO₂ system and the description of the optical properties of the specimens under investigation. Additional experiments were conducted to check the data obtained by the crystallo-optic method. The investigation yielded the following results.

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and that titanium compounds. There are 2 tables and 8 figures

S/817/62/005/000/007/012
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Giganov, G. P., Ponomarev, V. D.

TITLE: The extraction of hydrofluoric acid with tributylphosphate (TBP)

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya. Trudy. v. 5, 1962, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 108 - 114

TEXT: To investigate complex formation in the system HF-TBP the authors studied the extraction of hydrofluoric acid from aqueous solutions with concentrations varying from 1 to 20 mole. After one-hour separation of phases, specific electric resistivity of the organic phase was measured at 21 and 41°C. Equilibrium concentration of HF was determined by titration and the distribution coefficient was calculated. The results obtained show that hydrofluoric acid is extracted with TBP in the form of monosolvate of HF-TBP for HF concentrations in aqueous solutions from 4 to 14 mole, and for all the investigated TBP concentrations in the extrahent. The shape of the curves of specific electric conductivity and of the temperature coefficient of electric conductivity indicates the formation of a new complex at 4 mole HF concentration in the equilibrium aqueous

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The extraction of hydrofluoric acid with...

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phase. Since the HF-TBP ratio remains constant in the whole concentration range of HF and ester, it can be assumed that at low acidity of the aqueous solution the HF-TBP monosolvate is hydrated by one or several water molecules. On the basis of these concepts, the composition of the complexes to be extracted can be represented in the form of $\text{HF} \cdot \text{TBP} \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ at up to 4 mole HF concentrations in the aqueous phase and in the form of $\text{HF} \cdot \text{TBP}$ at over 4 mole HF concentrations. There are 6 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/2

S/817/62/005/000/008/012
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Giganov, G. P., Ponomarev, V. D.

TITLE: Sulfuric acid extraction with tributylphosphate (TBP)

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya. Trudy, v. 5, 1962, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 115 - 118

TEXT: The authors studied sulfuric acid extraction in a concentration range of from 1 to 5.5 mole. The concentration of the acid in equilibrium phases was determined by titration with caustic soda from methyl orange. The density of the organic phase was determined pycnometrically, and viscosity was measured with a capillary viscosimeter. The results are given in graphs. To determine the degree of solvation of the sulfuric acid in the organic phase, the experimental data were used to calculate the coefficient of distribution and to plot a graph showing the logarithmic dependence of the distribution coefficient upon equilibrium concentration of TBP. The data obtained lead to the conclusion that at up to 3 mole concentration in the aqueous phase, the sulfuric acid is extracted in the form of complex $H_2SO_4 \cdot TBP \cdot 2H_2$. From higher-concentrated solu-

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S/817/62/005/000/009/012
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Giganov, G. P., Ponomarev, V. D.

TITLE: Niobium extraction with tributylphosphate (TBP)

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya. Trudy. v. 5, 1962, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 119 - 124

TEXT: Graphoanalytical and physico-chemical methods of measuring the electric conductivity of the organic phase were employed to investigate complex formation in systems HF-Nb₂O₅-TBP and HF-H₂SO₄-Nb₂O₅-TBP. The authors studied niobium extraction depending on the concentration of hydrofluoric acid, on the metal concentration in the solution, and on tributylphosphate concentration in the extractant. At relatively low Nb concentrations in the initial solution the composition of the complex to be extracted was determined in three series of experiments using solutions with different concentrations of hydrofluoric and sulfuric acids, and equal Nb content. The experimental investigation yielded the following results. It was established that in the presence of 3 mole sulfuric acid in the aqueous solution, the extremal niobium concentration in undiluted

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S/817/62/005/000/010/012
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Giganov, G. P. Ponomarev, V. D.

TITLE: Tantalum extraction with tributylphosphate (TBP)

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya. Trudy. v. 5, 1962, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 125 - 129

TEXT: To investigate tantalum extraction, the gravimetric method was used for large tantalum amounts and the colorimetric method for smaller quantities. The authors investigated tantalum extraction, depending on the concentration of hydrofluoric acid, the concentration of metal in the solution, and TBP concentration in the extrahent. To determine the composition of solutions with low tantalum concentration, four initial solutions were used whose compositions were in g/l: HF - 4; Ta - 0.113; HF - 4; H₂SO₄ - 3; Ta - 0.244; HF - 12; Ta - 0.2; HF - 16; Ta - 0.2. TBP concentration varied between 3.3 to 0.73 mole/liter. It was found that the limit concentration of tantalum in the tributylphosphate, in the presence of 3 mole/liter sulfuric acid in the initial solution, is 1 mole/liter (225 g/l Ta₂O₅). Without sulfuric acid the limit tan-

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S/137/63/000/002/013/034
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Okonishnikov, A. M., Tsyb, P. P., Ponomarev, V. D., Dubina, L. A.

TITLE: Investigating the process of thallium cementation on zinc dust from sulfate solutions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1963, 30, abstract 2G165
("Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. gornometallurg. in-t tsvetn. met.", 1962,
no. 7, 163 - 171)

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of the following factors upon the rate and degree of Tl precipitation during its cementation with Zn-dust: consumption of Zn-dust, its coarseness, intensity of mixing, temperature and acidity of the solution. Optimum conditions of Tl precipitation are established: acidity of the solution within pH 3 - 4; or alkalinity within pH 12 - 13; temperature about 60°C; duration 60 minutes at intensive stirring. At a 12 mg/l concentration of Tl in the solution the dust consumption exceeds that of thallium by a factor of 500; and at 100 mg/l and more by a factor of 100. The expediency is shown of turning the sponge for cementation one or two times, since

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Investigating the process of...

S/137/63/000/002/013/034
A006/A101

the sponge is then enriched by a factor of 2 - 3 and the precipitation degree decreases only to 75%.

G. Svodtseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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S/137/63/000/002/014/034
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Okonishnikov, A. M., Ponomarev, V. D., Ryabova, N. A.

TITLE: On the problem of thallium and cobalt oxidation by potassium permanganate

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1963, 30, abstract 20166
("Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. gornometallurg. in-t tsvetn. met.", 1962,
no. 7, 186 - 192)

TEXT: The authors studied conditions of oxidizing Tl and Co during their separate and joint presence in sulfate solutions, and revealed the effect of some foreign ions in the solution upon the joint oxidation of Tl and Co with K permanganate. The initial Tl and Co concentrations in the solution are 100 and 475 mg/l. The solutions were acidified to a necessary concentration of H_2SO_4 , and neutralized to pH 4.5 - 5 by Zn oxide. It was established that changes in the temperature of the solution from 30 to 70°C, in the duration of mixing from 10 to 360 min, and in the initial acidity of the solution, did not substantially affect the degree of Tl oxidation. At pH 5 it was 99.9%. Changes in the tem-

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S/137/63/000/002/014/034
A006/A101

On the problem of thallium and cobalt oxidation...

perature from 20 to 70°C and in the duration of mixing from 15 to 240 min do not affect the degree of Co oxidation. At pH 5 it is equal to 99.9%. Oxidation of Tl and Co during their joint presence proceeds sufficiently fully at a theoretical KMnO₄ consumption. At an increase in the acidity of the solution and in the presence of metal ions (Cu, Zn, Fe³⁺) the Co oxidation degree is reduced and the degree of Tl oxidation does practically not change. Mn has practically no effect upon Tl oxidation, but the degree of Co oxidation decreases sharply with higher Mn concentration in the solution. Therefore it is necessary to reduce Mn²⁺ concentration in Cd-solutions. This can be achieved by dissolving the initial Cd sponge by H₂SO₄, but not by the spent Zn-electrolyte.

G. Svodtseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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ACCESSION NR: AR4015658

S/0081/63/000/021/0318/0318

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 21L42

AUTHOR: Nikiforova, G. A.; Favorskaya, L. V.; Ponomarev, V. D.

TITLE: Coprecipitation of scandium with calcium from synthetic solutions under the influence of sodium fluosilicate

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Kazakhsk. n.-i. in-ta mineral'n. sy*riya, vy*kp. 7, 1962,
258-265

TOPIC TAGS: scandium, calcium, sodium fluosilicate, scandium-calcium coprecipitation, miscibility threshold, abnormal mixed crystal, dispersion factor, scandium fluosilicate, calcium fluosilicate

ABSTRACT: This study concerned the codeposition of small amounts of Sc and Ca during their precipitation from chloride solutions in the presence of sodium fluosilicate. It was established that a definite miscibility threshold is observed during the coprecipitation. The solid phase Ca:Sc ratio of $1:1.5 \cdot 10^{-1}$ remains constant when the concentration of components in the solution is varied prior to precipitation. This definitely indicates the formation of abnormal mixed crystals of Ca and Sc fluorides. Diagrams of the coprecipitation of Sc and Ca

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ACCESSION NR: AR4015658

at constant initial concentrations of one component and variable concentrations of the other are characteristic of solid solutions, the latter being represented in some cases by abnormal mixed crystals. The dispersion factor decreases as the concentration of one component (Ca) in the initial solution lessens, tending to zero values. This attests to the existence of a minimum miscibility threshold which is characteristic for the formation of abnormal mixed crystals. Bibl. with 10 references. Authors' summary.

DATE ACQ: 09Dec63

SUB CODE: CH

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4015659

S/0081/63/000/021/0318/0318

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 21L43

AUTHOR: Nikiforova, G. A.; Favorskaya, L. V.; Ponomarev, V. D.

TITLE: Precipitation of scandium with sodium fluosilicate

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Kazakhsk. n.-i. in-ta mineral'n. systr'ya, vyp. 7, 1962,
253-257

TOPIC TAGS: scandium, sodium fluosilicate, scandium fluoride, scandium precipitation, sodium fluoscandate

ABSTRACT: A mixture of scandium fluoride and sodium hexafluoscandate forms during the sodium fluosilicate precipitation of scandium from chloride solutions. The scandium fluoride content in the precipitate increases as heating is prolonged and after 4 hours of heating the precipitate contains only scandium fluoride.
Bibl. with 11 references. Authors' summary.

DATE ACQ: 09Dec63

SUB CODE: CH

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

KAZOV, M.N.; FATEYEVA, Z.T.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Possibility of the causticization of sodium solutions by slime
following the leaching of nepheline. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
tsvet. met. 5 no.6:77-81 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Kasakhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra metallurgii
legkikh metallov.
(Leaching) (Sodium hydroxide)

PONOMAREV, V.D.; NURMAGAMBETOV, Kh.N.; SHEVERTALOV, V.F.

Filtration of nepheline pulps obtained by the hydrochemical
method. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 5 no.6:82-85 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Kazakhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra metallurgii
legkikh i redkikh metallov.

{Hydrometallurgy)
(Filters and filtration)

MURAV'YEV, I.A.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

New method for determining glycyrrhizic acid in licorice
roots. Med. prom. 16 no.2:43-46 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Pyatigorskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(GLYCYYRRHIZIC ACID)
(LICORICE)

PONOMAREV, V.D.; TANANAYEV, I.V.

Composition of uranyl ferrocyanides formed in the presence of
organic solvents. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.6:718-720 S 162.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy inzhernerno-fizicheskiy institut.
(Uranyl ferrocyanide) (Solvents)

PONOMAREV, V.D.; MONICH, V.K.; NURLYBAYEV, A.N.; NI, L.P.;
SOLENKO, T.V.; PANCHENKO, A.G.

Nepheline rocks of the Virgin Territory as a comprehensive
raw material for the production of aluminum oxide, soda
products and cement. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 18 no.4:23-31
Ap '62. (MIRA 16:11)

NI, L.P.; PEKEKREST, G.L.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Interaction of silicon with high-modulus aluminate solutions
at 90°. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.5:944-952 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya AN KazSSR.
(Silicon) (Aluminates)

NI, L.P.; PEREKREST, G.L.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Composition of solid phases precipitating in the process of
desilification of high-modulus aluminate solutions. Zhur.
prikl.khim. 35 no.5:952-962 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya AN KazSSR.
(Aluminosilicates)

MARGULIS, Ye.V.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Chemical mechanism of chalcopyrite oxidation. Zhur.prikl.
khim. 35 no.5:570-579 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Chalcopyrite) (Oxidation)

VARTANYAN, A.M.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; TSEREKOV, T.Kh.

Industrial use of oxygen-enriched air for the fluidized bed
roasting of zinc sulfide concentrates at the V.I.Lenin Lead-Zinc
Combine in Ust'-Kamenogorsk. TSvet.met. 35 no.8:21-26 Ag '62.
(Ust'-Kamenogorsk—Zinc—Metallurgy)
(Oxygen—Industrial applications)

VARTANYAN, A.M.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; TSEREKOV, T.Kh.; LAYKIN, A.Ya.

Roasting of zinc sulfide concentrates using an air-oxygen blow
in a fluidized bed furnace at the V.I.Lenin Lead and Zinc Combine
in Ust'-Kamenogorsk. TSvet. met. 35 no.11:43-48 N '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

(Ust'-Kamenogorsk--Zinc--Metallurgy)
(Oxygen--Industrial applications)

KOVYRSHIN, V.G.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; NEVEROVA, G.A.

Sorption of thallium from a solution by means of activated coals
and sulfocarbons. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.12:2629-2640 D '62.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Thallium) (Carbon, Activated) (Sulfocarbons)

ISAKOVA, Rufina Afanas'yevna; PONOMAREV, V.D., prof., doktor tekhn.
nauk, otv. red.; KUZNETSOV, Yu.N., red.; KHUDYAKOV, A.G.,
tekhn. red.

[Vapor pressure of nonferrous metal sulfides] Davlenie para
sul'fidov tsvetnykh metallov. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad. nauk
Kazakhskoi SSR, 1963. 128 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for
Ponomarev).
(Nonferrous metals—Metallurgy) (Vapor pressure)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001342120012-5

NI, L.P.; MEDVEDKOV, B.Ye.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Phase equilibria in the system $\text{Na}_2\text{O} - \text{CaO} - \text{SiO}_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 220°C .
Izv. AN Kazakh SSR. Ser. tekh. i khim. nauk no. 1836-43 '63.
(MIRA 17:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001342120012-5"

PORUBAYEV, V.P.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; ZAZUBIN, A.I.

Effect of temperature and of current density on the potentials of
a gallium cathode in various electrolytes. Izv.AN Kazakh. SSR.
Ser.tekh.i khim.nauk no.1:50--55 '63. (MInA 17:3)

BAYTENEV, N.A.; MILOV, A.I.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Electrolytic production of titanium from the dioxide in mixed
fluoride-chloride melts. Izv.AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser.tekh.i khim.nauk.
no.1~~63~~-69. '63. (MIRA 17:3)

PORUBAYEV, V.P.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; ZAZUBIN, A.I.

Cathode polarization of lithium on a gallium cathode. Report No.3.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. tekhn. i khim. nauk no.2:60-67 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

ROMANOVA, A.D.; FAVORSKAYA, L.V.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Use of infrared spectroscopy in studying the extraction mechanism
of scandium with tributyl phosphates. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser.
tekhn. i khim. nauk no.2:68-74 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

VINOGRADOVA, K.A.; RUBAN, N.N.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Solubility of aluminum chloride in titanium tetrachloride in
presence of vanadium oxychloride. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser.
tekhn. i khim. nauk no.2:75-82 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

L 12611-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFITC/ASD JD
ACCESSION NR: A23001491 8/0031/63/000/004/0046/0050

AUTHOR: Ponomarev, V. D. (Member of Academy of Sciences, KazSSR) 54

TITLE: Electrolytic extraction of titanium. Report delivered by V. D. Ponomarev (Academician) 71

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Vestnik, no. 4, 1963, 46-50

TOPIC TAGS: electrolytic extraction, titanium, potassium fluorotitanate, sodium chloride, electrolyte, titanium dioxide

ABSTRACT: Electrolytic extraction of metallic titanium from titanium dioxide was studied at the Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya AN KazSSR (Institute of Metallurgy and Mineral Dressing, Academy of Sciences, KazSSR) and at the Kazakhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Kazakh Polytechnic Institute). Attempts at electrolysis of titanium tetrachloride and of potassium fluorotitanate were found impractical. A mixture of molten potassium fluorotitanate with sodium chloride was next tested as an electrolyte for titanium dioxide, and this proved successful. The electric conductivity of this mixture somewhat decreased with the addition of sodium chloride, but its melting temperature dropped to about 575°C at eutectic point, allowing the electrolysis to be carried out at 600°C. The viscosity of this mixture was quite low. The addition of titanium dioxide, which is less soluble in the mixture than

Cord 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP3001491

in potassium fluorotitanate alone, lowered the decomposition voltage of eutectic electrolyte, so that the power consumption for producing one ton of metallic titanium by this method was about 5,000 kwt/hours. Among the advantages of the new process as compared with the older ones are: simplicity of equipment, healthier working conditions, a considerable saving of electric power, and elimination of the necessity for magnesium chloride electrolysis and for titanium tetrachloride purification. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: AN KazSSR

SUMMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 17Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SCV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

RUBAN, N.N.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; VINOGRADOVA, K.A.

Solubility of iron and aluminum chlorides in titanium tetrachloride.
Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 6:22-29 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

NIKIFOROV, Yu.A.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Interaction of rhenium heptoxide with calcium oxide in the
presence of sulfurous anhydride. Trudy Inst. met. i obog.
AN Kazakh. SSR 6:51-54 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

GIGANOV, G.P.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; KHAN, O.A.

Conditions for the extractive separation and composition of tantalum and niobium complex ores. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR 14: 39-51 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Tantalum—Metallurgy) (Niobium—Metallurgy)

MIKHAYLOV, N.I.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; SOSNOVSKIY, Gen. N.

Thermodynamic data on copper arsenide. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh.
SSR 14:60-65 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Copper arsenide--Thermodynamic properties)

RAKHIMOV, A.R.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; NI, L.P.

Behavior of the basic components of blast furnace slags during
their hydrochemical processing. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met.
6 no.3:111-115 63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Kazakhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra metallurgii
legkikh i redkikh metallov.
(Slag) (Leaching)

KAZOV, M.N.; FATEYEVA, Z.T.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; AKHMETOV, S.F.;
NURMAGAMBETOV, Kh.N.

Optical crystallography and thermography for the analysis of
residues obtained in the treatment of nephelines by improved
hydrochemical methods. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 6
no.4:88-93 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kazakhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra metallurgii
legkikh i redkikh metallov.
(Nephelite) (Leaching)

S/078/63/008/001/023/026
B117/B108

AUTHOR: Ponomarev, V. D.

TITLE: Formation of composite uranyl ferrocyanides in the presence of ammonium salts and tetrasubstituted ammonium salts

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 1, 1963, 245-247

TEXT: The formation of ferrocyanides in the presence of ammonium chloride, tetramethyl, methyl triethyl, tetraethyl, and dimethyl phenyl benzyl ammonium chlorides was studied. The effect of admixtures on the ferrocyanide composition was determined by potentiometric titration of the uranyl nitrate solution with lithium ferrocyanide in the presence of equivalent amounts of the following ions: sodium, potassium, rubidium, cesium, ammonium, methyl triethyl ammonium, tetramethyl ammonium, and dimethyl phenyl benzyl ammonium. The change in the redox potentials showed that uranyl ferrocyanide formed in the presence of ammonium ions or of K^+ ions have the same composition: $(NH_4)_4(UO_2)_4[Fe(CN)_6]_3$. In the presence of tetrasubstituted ammonium salts, the same compounds as in the

Card 1/2

PUS'KO, A.G.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; TITOVA, G.I.

Sulfation of titanium materials in a fluidized bed. Zhur. prikl.
khim. 36 no.8:1665-1669 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

VERESHCHAGIN, F.P.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; LABUTIN, G.V.; IVANOVA, L.B.

Dehydration of a polydisperse alunite ore in a fluidized bed. Tsvet.
met. 36 no.11:41-46 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

BEKMUKHAMEDOV, Yerkebulat Bekmukhametovich; PONOMAREV, V.D.,
akademik, otv. red.; KOROTKOVA, Ye.A., red.

[Nonferrous metallurgy and mining in prerevolutionary
Kazakhstan] TSvetnaia metallurgiia i gornoe delo dore-
voliutsionnogo Kazakhstana. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kaz.SSR,
1964. 314 p. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Ponomarev).

SULEYMOV, E.N.; GOL'DMAN, M.M.; SHUSTER, R.L.; MACHKASOV, Ye.I.; NI, L.
P.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Studying the formation of fibers in mineral wool with the method
of high-speed cinematography. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser.tekh. i
khim.nauk no.3:28-33 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

RAKHIMOV, A.R.; AKHMETOV, S.F.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Hydrochemical processing of blast furnace slag into aluminum
oxide. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser.tekhn. i khim.nauk no.3:43-48
'64. (MIRA 17:2)

ROMANOVA, A.D.; FAVORSKAYA, L.V.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Composition of the complexes of hydrochloric acid and scandium
extracted with tributyl phosphate. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser.tekh.
i khim.nauk no.3:49-55 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

SOLOV'YEVA, V.D.; PONOMAREVA, Ye.I.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Rate of simultaneous dissolving of lead and zinc oxides in caustic
soda solutions. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser.tekh. i khim.nauk no.3:56-
64 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

L 34095-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/~~EWP(t)~~/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/AT/~~MM~~/JH
ACC NR: AP6008802 SOURCE CODE: UR/0360/65/000/003/0046/0054

AUTHOR: Mal'tsev, V. S.; Arakelyan, O. I.; Ponomarev, V. D.; Panyushkin, V. T.;
Isabayev, S. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Formation of beta-Al₂O₃ during carbothermic reduction of sodium aluminate

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1965, 46-54

TOPIC TAGS: alumina, aluminate, carbon, chemical reduction

ABSTRACT: The composition of the phases formed during the vacuum carbothermic reduction of sodium aluminate and the conditions of formation of β -alumina in the products of this reduction were studied. The reaction products were analyzed by chemical and petrographic methods, and in some cases by x-ray structural analysis. The following optimum conditions of the reduction were found: a reaction temperature of 1200°C, holding for 2 hr at this temperature, residual pressure of 0.4 – 1.0 mm Hg, excess of reductant (carbon) up to 75% of stoichiometry according to the reaction $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{C} \rightarrow 2\text{Na} + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{CO}$. Practically pure alumina with a small admixture of sodium oxide (up to

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ACC NR: AP6008802

0.48% Na₂O) is obtained when these conditions are maintained. All the products obtained are classified into three groups according to the degree of their reduction. This classification shows that β -Al₂O₃ forms with relative ease during the vacuum carbothermic reduction of sodium aluminate at 1100C, the other conditions being as specified above. Chemical and crystal-optical analyses of the β -Al₂O₃ formed permit the postulation of the following mechanism of sodium aluminate reduction: sodium aluminate \rightarrow β -Al₂O₃ \rightarrow γ -k-Al₂O₂ \rightarrow α -Al₂O₃ \rightarrow Al₄O₆C or Al₄C₃. This is only a tentative representation of the complexity of this reduction process. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 21Dec64 / ORIG REF: 012

Card 2/2 vmb

ABISHEV, D.N.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; MAL'TSEV, V.S.

Vanadium behavior during the hydrochemical processing of
high-alumina blast furnace slags. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.,
tsvet.met. 8 no.2:85-88 '65.

(MGA 1981)

I. Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut AN KazSSR. Submitted
November 26, 1963.

MAL'TSEV, V.S.; ARAKELYAN, O.I.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; PANYUSHKIN, V.T.; ISABAYEV,
S.M.

Formation of β -Al₂O₃ in the process of carbothermal reduction
of sodium aluminate. Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.khim.nauk 15
no.3:46-54 Jl-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted December 21, 1964.

PEREKHREST, G.L.; KHALYAPINA, O.B.; AKHMETOV, S.F.; NI, L.P.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Solid-phase transitions taking place over a period of time
in the system $K_2O - Na_2O - Al_2O_3 - SiO_2 - H_2O$, at $900^{\circ}C$. Izv. AN
Kazakh.SSR.Ser.khim.nauk 15 no.3:55-61 Jl-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted January 28, 1965.

MAL'TSEV, V.S.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

The ternary system $\text{CaO} - \text{Al}_2\text{C}_3 - \text{SiO}_2$ and the classification
of alumina blast furnace slags. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet.
met. 8 no.347-51 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kazakhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra metallurgii
legkikh i redkikh metallov.

NI, L.P.; ROMANOV, I.G.; OSIROVA, Ye.F.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Kinetics of the interaction of the unstable form of sodium aluminosilicate hydrate with alkali and aluminate solutions.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tavet. met. 8 no.3:52-57 '65.

(MJRA 18:9)

1. Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya AN Kazakhskoy SSR.
Redkomendovana kafedroy legkikh i redkikh metallov Kazakhskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.

RAKHIMOV, A.R.; AKHMETOV, S.F.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Simultaneous hydrochemical treatment of gehlenite-dialuminate
slags with nepheline. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tavet. met. 8
no.5:71-76 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kazakhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra metallurgii
legkikh i redkikh metallov.

PRESNETSOV, V.D.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; PANFILOV, P.F.; SHUMAKOV, V.V.

Treatment of reverberatory furnace dusts at the Karsakpay copper smelting plant. TSvet. met. 37 no.10:26-29 O '64. (MIRA 18:7)

KATKOV, Yu.A.; STEPURA, V.G.; AZUBIN, A.I.; PONOMARENKO, V.D.

Decomposition of phenacite by sulfuric acid at atmospheric pressures. Report No.2. Trudy Inst. est. i obog. AN SSSR.
SSR 1. 836-40 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

NI, L.P.; GOL'DMAN, M.M.; BUNCHUK, L.V.; KUCHANSKAYA, O.F.; TSYSS, N.N.;
POGONOMAREV, V.D.

Behavior of iron hydroxide in an alkali medium during autoclave
treatment. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 12:9-15 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

SOLOV'YEVA, V.D.; PONOMAREVA, Ye.I.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Solubility in the system PbO - ZnO - Na₂O - H₂O. Trudy Inst.
met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 14:18-23 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

ZAZUBIN, A.I.; KATKOV, Yu.A.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Rate of decomposition of phenacite in sulfuric acid. Trudy Inst.
met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 14:24-35 '65. (MIR 18:10)

DUKHANKINA, L.S.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; AKHMETOV, S.V.

Microscopic and thermographic investigation of iron-zinc electrolytic deposits. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 14:69-75 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

KOVYRSHIN, V.G.; MONOMEROV, V.D.; KOZ'MIN, Yu.A.

Sorption of monovalent thallium by means of oxidized coal. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no. 6:1230-1235 Je '65. (MIRA 18310)

PORUBAYEV, V.P.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Electrolysis upon a liquid gallium cathode in lithium sulfate solutions. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 12:71-76 '65.

Lithium reduction from nitric acid solutions upon a gallium cathode. Ibid. '77-84 (IZRA 18:10)

MAL'TSEV, V.S.; PANYUSHKIN, V.T.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Investigating the reducibility of alkali aluminates in vacuum.
Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 12:125-130 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

MAL'TSEV, V.S.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; PANYUSHKIN, V.T.; ISABAYEV, S.M.

Data on the mechanism of thermal decomposition and reduction of sodium and potassium hydroaluminates. Trudy Inst. met. i cbog.
AN Kazakh. SSR 12:136-142 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

PONOMAREV, V.D., akademik; PANYUSHKIN, V.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAL'TSEV, V.S.,
kand.tekhn.nauk

Mechanism of physical and chemical conversions during carbothermic
reduction of artificial nepheline. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 21 no.7:32-35
Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Ponomarev).

MAL'YSEV, V.S.; FANYUSHKIN, V.T.; ISABAYEV, S.M.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Thermal reduction of sodium and potassium aluminates in vacuum.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tavet. mst. 7 no.6:70-73 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Kazakhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra metallurgii
legkikh i redkikh metallov.

POLYVYANNYY, I.R.; MALKIN, Ya.Z.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; SOLOV'YEVA, V.D.;
SOSNIN, A.P.; DEMCHENKO, R.S.

Leaching arsenic from arsenic dust by sodium sulfide solutions.

Trudy Inst.met.i obog. AN Kazakh.SSR 11:90-100 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

L 62201-65 EAT(m)/EAT(t)/ENI(b) IJS(c) JD
ACCESSION NR AP5015878

UR 0080/65/055/006/1230 12:5
541.153.2 - 546.683 1

Li:

AUTHOR: Kovyrshin, V. G.; Ponomarev, V. D.; Koz'min, Yu. A.

TITLE: Adsorption of univalent thallium by oxidized charcoals

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoi khimii v 38 no 6 1965 1230-1235

ABSTRACT: To verify the hypothesis that oxidized activated charcoals should have selective properties relative to the thallous ion, experiments were carried out in which the conditions of thallium adsorption were investigated. Charcoal brands E.U., SKT, and ashless activated charcoal obtained from a resoreinol-formaldehyde resin were oxidized with 16-65% nitric acid. Carboxyl and phenol groups were present in the oxidized charcoals, and their content was determined. As the pH rises, the degree of dissociation of the hydrogen ions of these groups increases, causing a marked increase in the adsorptive capacity of the charcoals. The latter were found to adsorb thallous ions selectively from alkaline solutions, the optimum pH being 12. This selectivity is due to the presence of phenol groups. Thallium was eluted off the oxidized charcoals with 2% sulfuric acid, the recovery of thallium takes place readily and little acid is needed. The oxidized charcoals are stable.

L 62201-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015878

in both alkaline and acid media. The results of laboratory studies were checked on industrial solutions from a lead plant, and it was found that oxidized charcoals can indeed be used as selective adsorbents for recovering thallium from industrial solutions. This art. has: 4 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

ENCL 00

SUB CODE: MM, MT

SUBMITTED: 04Apr64

OTHER: 004

NO REF SOV: 005

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001342120012-5

NI, L.P.; ROMANOV, L.G.; KHALYAPINA, O.B.; PONOMAREV, V.P.

Investigating high temperature sodium aluminosilicate hydrates.
Trudy Inst.met.i obog. AN Kazakh.SSR 11:15-21 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001342120012-5"

AKHMETOV, S.F.; OTTO, D.D.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Studying the phase composition of precipitates obtained during
desiliconization through hydrogarnets of low-module aluminate
solutions. Trudy Inst.met.i obog. AN Kazakh.SSR 11:25-30 '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

PONOMAREV, V.D.; SHCHERBAN, S.A.; AKHMETOV, S.F.; NURMAGAMBETOV, Kh.N.

Decomposition of various alumina containing minerals in autoclaves.
Trudy Inst.met.i obog. AN Kazakh.SSR 11:31-37 '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

NI, L.P.; ZAKHAROVA, M.V.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Investigating potassium aluminosilicates formed in the system
 $K_2O - Al_2O_3 - SiO_2 - H_2O$ at 90°C. Trudy Inst.met.i bog.
(MIRA 18:4)
AN Kazakh.SSR 11:38-43 64.

OTTO, D.D.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; NURMAGAMBETOV, Kh.N.; POPOVA, N.P.

Desiliconizing through hydrogarnets of strong and ultra-strong
ratio aluminate solutions. Trudy Inst.met.i obog. AN Kazakh.
SSR 11:44-53 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

SADYKOV, Zh.S.; MOKRYSHEV, A.I.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Possible ways of desiliconizing in hydrochemical processing of
alumina containing raw materials. Trudy Inst.met.i obog. AN
Kazakh.SSR 11:54-61 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

OTTO, D.D.; SPIVAK, Yu.M.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; Prinimal uchastiye: GLUSHENOK, D.A.

Universal laboratory autoclave for studying desiliconization.

Trudy Inst.met.i obog. AN Kazakh.SSR 11:62-66 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

ABISHEV, D.N.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; MAL'TSEV, V.S.; SIROKO, I.P.

Formation of sodium and calcium hydrovanadates in leaching pure
vanadium trioxide by the hydrochemical method. Trudy Inst.met.i
obog. AN Kazakh.SSR 11:67-72 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

ABISHEV, D.N.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; MAL'TSEV, V.S.

Solid products of the hydrochemical processing of vanadium containing blast furnace slags. Trudy Inst.met.i obog. AN Kazakh.SSR 11:73-78 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

DUKHANKINA, L.S.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Role of iron in the electrolysis of zinc from sulfate solutions.
Trudy Inst.met.i obog. AN Kazakh.SSR 11:114-118 '64.

Cathodic polarization in the formation of zinc-iron alloys.
(MIRA 18:4)
Ibid.:125-128

DADABAYEV, A.Yu.; MOKRYSHEV, A.I.; KOROTKOVA, P.I.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Sorption of metals on the strongly acid cationite SBS-1. Trudy
Inst.met.i obog. AN Kazakh.SSR 11:137-144 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

TSYGODA, I.M.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Volatility of zinc sulfide. Trudy Inst.met.i obog. AN Kazakh.SSR
11:175-184 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

PONOMAREV, V.D.; GOL'DMAN, M.M.; NI, L.P.; SHUSTER, R.L.; POLINSKAYA, A.M.

Complex processing of the nephelites of Kazakhstan. *Vest. AN Kazakh.SSR* 21 no.2:3-6 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

GRIGOROVICH, A.N.; MILUSHEVA, M.A.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Possibility of separating indium and iron on ion exchangers.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.1:59-66 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya AN KazSSR.

PONOMAREV, V.D., akademik; MAL'TSEV, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Ways of utilizing aluminum ores in Kazakhstan. Vest. AN Kazakh.
SSR 20 no.11:3-9 N '64. (VJRA 18:2)

1. Akademiya nauk KazSSR (for Ponomarev).

BAKALOV, S.A.; BELOUSOV, V.P.; BRATSEV, L.A.; VODOLAZKIN, V.M.;
YEROSHENKO, V.N.; ZHUKOV, V.F.; LUBAN, S.A.; MARYIZOV, L.F.;
NADEZHDIN, A.V.; NOVIKOV, F.Ya.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; POTRASHKOV,
G.D.; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, S.I.; TROFIMOV, S.V.; FEL'DMAN, I.R.;
FOYGEL', D.O.; KHRUSTALEV, L.N.; CHURUKSAYEV, I.I.;
KONDRAT'YEVA, V.I., red.

[Theory and practice in the study of frozen ground in construction] Teoriia i praktika merzlotovedeniia v stroitel'stve. Moscow, Nauka, 1965. 187 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovaniy i podzemnykh sooruzheniy. Severnoye otdeleniye.

KUROCHKIN, A.F.; ONAYEV I.A.; PONOMAREV, V.D., akademik, konsul'tant;
TSEFT, A.L., akademik, konsul'tant

Copper distribution in the system copper matte - slag. Vest. AN
Kazakh. SSR 20 no.7:21-33 Jl '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Ponomarev, TSeft).